The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,950. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
including postage ..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 30, Bank Street, Fort.

Payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory. Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 6-8 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Two Lines (or less) under this head, Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TUCKER—GILBERT—November 16th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. P. J. Spring, George Tucker, Esq., Merchant, of Bombay, to Louisa Henrietta Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Gilbert, Esq., of Surrey.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

STONE—At Dacca, on the 5th November, Captain Edgar Langley Stone, of the Bengal Staff Corps, second son of Edward Langley Stone, Esq., of Chambers Court, near Inkberrow, Worcestershire.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—O'BRIEN—At Palaveram, on the 9th November, by C. Clarke, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of the late Lieut. John O'Brien.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CADELL—At Lahore, on the 9th instant, the wife of Captain A. Cadell, B. E., of a daughter.

HARRIS—At Dinapore, on the 9th November, the wife of Lieutenant J. P. Harris, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.

GRANGE—At Gazeepore, on the 5th November, the wife of Grange, Inspector of Police, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay monthly about ..... 11th and 25th
Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 25th

THE STEAMSHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 853 tons, 300 H. P., BRIGGS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah:

Leave Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns 28th January.
„ „	16th Feb.	„ 13th March.
„ „	25th March.	„ 28th April.
„ „	10th May.	„ 12th June.
„ „	20th July.	„ 23rd July.
„ „	17th August.	„ 12th Sept.
„ „	27th Sept.	„ 28th October.
„ „	10th Nov.	„ 12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:

Leave Bombay	Arrive Cochin	Leave Cochin	Arrive Tuticorin	Leave Tuticorin	Arrive Colombo	Leave Colombo	Arrive Madras	Leave Madras	Arrive Calcutta
1st	7	8	11	12	15	16	17	18	23
15	21	22	25	26	29	30	31	1st	6

Leave Bombay	Arrive Mangalore	Leave Mangalore	Arrive Goa	Leave Goa	Arrive Bombay
1st	3	4	5	6	8
15	17	18	19	20	22

Cochin ..... 16 hours
Tuticorin ..... 16 „
Colombo ..... 16 „
Cannanore ..... 17 „
Mangalore ..... 12 „
Carwar ..... 24 „
Arrive Bombay ..... 29 „

Leave Colombo ..... Morning. Evening.
Arrive Madras ..... Evening. Morning.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always keep to the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

THE Screw Ship ARABIA, 1040 tons, 230 H. P., W. PATTERSON, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st December, and the S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 150 H. P., F. BLACKMORE, Commander, at noon, on 15th December.

The S. S. ARABIA, will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice ply their Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers			Up Steamers	
Bombay	Dep. Tuesday.	Cochin	Arr.	Dep. Saturday.
Goa	Wednesday.	Beypore	Arr.	Sunday.
Carwar	Thursday.	Calicut	Arr.	Sunday.
Mangalore	Friday.	Cannanore	Arr.	Monday.
Honawar	Saturday.	Mangalore	Arr.	Monday.
Cannanore	Sunday.	Honawar	Arr.	Tuesday.
Calicut	Monday.	Carwar	Arr.	Wednesday.
Beypore	Monday.	Goa	Arr.	Wednesday.
Cochin	Tuesday.	Bombay	Arr.	Thursday.
Colombo	Wednesday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

N. B.—Passengers to and from MAHABLESHWUR can be landed or taken up at BANGOTE by this steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT VIA GOGO EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched ONCE A WEEK to SURAT VIA GOGO and from SURAT to BOMBAY as follows:—

Departure from BOMBAY to SURAT VIA GOGO.
Every TUESDAY at G. P. M.
Departure from SURAT to BOMBAY.
Every FRIDAY at 10th Watch.
For Cabin, rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULJOHR COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company's Gunboat will despatch their Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MOREAU, to Surat, on SATURDAY, noon, the 19th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULJOHR COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 16th November 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, C. ARMEN, Commander, will sail for the above Port, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

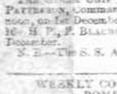
THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAWELLEY, Commander, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, between 2 and 3 P. M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of January 1865.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDEN, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PRICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES wanted for the following Goods, per *Herald*, from Calcutta:—
MK—608 Bags Rice, shippers Messrs. Nanjee Joycarn & Co.
I—3,919 Bags Rice, shipper Iserchander Batoolall, Esq.
If Boats are not at once sent off to take delivery of these Goods, they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents *Herald*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Henry Fernie*, PAGE, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain PAGE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Owner and Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Windsor Castle*, PRYCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consigned.
Captain W. BROUGHTON PRYCE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PRYCE.
Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, and of Acid and Gunpowder in particular, per the *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOON, from London, are requested to send off Boats, for their respective Cargo, as it comes to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.
Captain MOON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
B. H. CAMA & Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the consigned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Caspatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the consigned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Caspatrick*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Calloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the consigned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Calloden*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the ship's side.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Workshop Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Salary Rs. 100 per month; also several good native DRAFTSMEN. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 8, Rampart Row.
20th Oct. 1864.

WANTED a thoroughly efficient Surveyor at a Salary of 500 Rupees a month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer and Archi ect.
15, Rampart Row, 4th November 1864.

WANTED a new Palkee in good order. A second hand one if neat and serviceable not objected to. Address "J. S.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*, Fort.
4th November 1864.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BUNGALOW WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to rent a Bungalow (unfurnished), on Malabar hill, from about April next. Address "X. Y. Z."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY BY THE P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—TEAK TIMBER.—
2 Logs 35 feet by 25 inches and 12 inches.
2 Logs 25 feet by 32 inches and 15 inches.
6 Logs 35 feet by 25 inches and 12 inches.
Finished by
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. S. Company, Manazon, 15th Nov. 1864.

LOST between Byculla and Mazagon a bunch of KEYS. A reward will be paid on bringing them to No. 1, Hornby Row.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE undersigned beg to intimate that they have this day commenced business in Bombay as General Brokers, under the style of PESTONJEE and D'ACQUENY. Offices 12, Apollo Street.

PESTONJEE J. LAMBA.
A. D'ACQUENY.
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the interests and responsibility of SHA MUSSEY MOOLJEE in the Branch Firm at Dhollera ceased from the 10th October 1864.

હીરજી મીઠણની કુંપ
HEERJEE MITHSEY & Co.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisements dated 1st October 1864, which appeared in this paper, inviting Tenders for the Working of Steam Ferries between Bombay, Sewree, Caranjah and Dharamtur, and between Bombay, Oe un, and Oolwa Bunder, Notice is hereby given, that the period during which Tenders will be received at the Office of the Sub-Collector of Colaba, is extended to the 1st proximo.
J. ELPHINSTON, Acting Sub-Collector.
Colaba, Sub-Collector's Office, Allibagh, 15th Nov. 1864.

Merchandize shipped by THOS. SHORT, JUNR., *from the firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co.*

THE undersigned begs to notify that there will be another AUCTION SALE of the above Goods commencing on the 22th instant, and the Property will be ON VIEW from the 24th instant. Particulars will be announced shortly.
JAMES T. GOOD,
Attorney for THOS. SHORT, JUNR.
Lane Mansions and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, 15th November 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In accordance with Art XIX. of 1857, Table B, the undermentioned Shares in this Company having been forfeited will be sold by Public Auction at noon on MONDAY the 21st instant, at the Sale Rooms of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, viz:—

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
35	130	701
36	156	885
39	159	893
40	245	908
49	309	911
50	323	912
52	347	913
57	375	914
62	376	1009
64	384	1021
67	411	1028
81	587	1044
101	591	1101
111	592	1103
129	601	1128

By order,
15th November 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
THIS DAY, THE 18TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TUTTI IN MASCHERA"
IN THREE PARTS.
MUSIC by CARLO PEDROTTI.

Stalls ..... Rs. 8
Gallery ..... „ 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

SEVENTH PUBLIC PERFORMANCE
AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE
OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL TAKE PLACE
TO-MORROW, THE 19TH NOVEMBER.
OPERA "TUTTI IN MASCHERA"
IN THREE PARTS.
MUSIC by CARLO PEDROTTI.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... „ 8
Gallery ..... „ 5

Performance commences at a quarter to 9 P. M. Tickets to be had at the Theatre or Messrs. HERBERT & Co.
Smoking strictly prohibited.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1830.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.
H. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 7th November 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Wholesale Jewellers and General Merchants.
Nesbit Lane, 10th Nov. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

A GENTLEMAN about to establish an IMPORTANT BUSINESS in Bombay, with very good business connections in Europe, long mercantile experience, first-class references in Bombay, wishes to meet with a Native Capitalist. Address "IMPORTANT," care of the Manager of this Paper.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee Macleod Road, 25th Octo ber 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 19, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. ANSELEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers.

Teak or Saag, Blackwood or Seasum, Ain or Sadra, Huludvan and Tumnuch.	1 piece 40 feet long 12 inches square.
	1 „ 40 „ „ 10 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 9 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 8 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 7 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 6 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 5 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 4 „ „
	1 „ 40 „ „ 3 „ „

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
H. PARIGET,
Asst. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.
Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 18th Oct. 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 10,000,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 400 EACH (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)—The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities; to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures; and to conduct financial basin s generally.
The Association takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends so which charge of [illegible] will be entrusted to the Manager at the Office of the Association.
Bombay, 4th November 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 P. M.
1. To Receive the report of the Directors, and to decide upon the course to be pursued.
2. To appoint Directors in lieu of those named in the Articles of Association, who all retire from Office in virtue of Regulation No. 40 of 1850e B, Act XIX of 1857.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing financial year, and transact any other business brought before the meeting.
The attendance of Shareholders is particularly requested.
By order of the Directors,
ROBERT J. RINGLE, Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th November 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,
PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Extensively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.
"The purest preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*
"We are to every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*
Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.
Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address of
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.
WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from imperfect digestion.
It is also affected by the climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.
Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼ pint bottles.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINQUINE.
For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.
Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	TREACHER & Co.
Kotree	BURGETT and HUGHES.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP COLIC, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.
Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of all the great hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounce it *invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.
As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—
From W. WESALIUS PEPPERGRW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."
Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."
From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."
Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*
1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.
2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.
3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.
From Dr. MONTGOMIE late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I mainly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and which all other medicine has failed."
CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. None to be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A short full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras—C. M. BYRAM.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors, either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.
By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McBabej Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (10) ten Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 10 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th October. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,765 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, by Messrs MENESSE & Co. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 9th November.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be paid at the time the lots are knocked down.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call of 25 per cent. remained unpaid on the 31st day at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XXIX of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
21st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—Holders of First and Second Call Receipts are requested to exchange the same for the Share Certificates, now ready for delivery, and also, where necessary, to have the Transfers duly effected to their names.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 11th November 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.—WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Calcutta and Bombay, after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.
G. GUMPERT, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, until further Notice, is charged on all Second and Third Calls remaining unpaid, and all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls with Interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company as provided in Clause XCV. of the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. RINGLE, Manager.
40, Medow Street, 8th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) fifty Rupees per Sha e is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

BOMBAY FUND IN AID OF THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Subscribers to the Fund are respectfully requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., the Treasurers, that the money may be remitted without delay.
G. BIRDWOOD.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
JAMES TAYLOR,
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA.
BHOW DAJEE,
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.
References can be given and every information obtained from
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Borree Bunder.
Bombay, Borree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, which will be shipped by the Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 41 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 1584 inches by measurement.
2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the river Thames.
3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.
4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.
Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફુસીલ પ્રેસ એડ જનીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

મફુસ્સિલ પ્રેસ એડ જીનીંગ કંપની (લિમીટેડ.)

ISSUE OF PROVISIONAL SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Articles of Association of the above Company are now lying at the Office of the undersigned for signature, and it is requested that holders of receipts in the late "Mofussil Press Company (Limited)" and "Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will deposit at the said office their allotment papers an i receipts for Calls in order that Provisional Share Certificates in the amalgamated Company, as above, may be issued.
Holders of receipts who are not original Allottees in the old Companies will be requ ed to produce a letter from the original Allottee transferring their interest; requisite forms for which can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amaadavie Coir, or the same more or less.
2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.
3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.
4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the articles as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.
5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.
6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the premises of the Association, No. 3, Hornby Row, on T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS WANTED to supply the "Bombay Sailors' Home" with Potatoes, Onions, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoanuts, Oil, Firewood, Coal, Tea, Rice, Mustard, Salt, Vegetables Green, Curry Stuff, Pepper, Vinegar, Rations. Apply by letter, stating prices and submitting samples, to Honorary Secretary Sailors' Home. The Contract for one year.

THE COMMERCIAL FINANCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given, that receipts for Shares will not be granted after this date, all Shares remaining unpaid will be forfeited for the benefit of the Corporation.
16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Bella* Morris, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take Delivery as their goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of consignees.
Captain Irvine will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's deck.
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 17th November 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to act as Agent for the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Telegraph Company, and will receive Messages for transmission direct from Suez to all parts of the Continent of Europe.
Telegrams must be legibly written on Forms provided for the purpose, and will be received up to 5 P. M. of the day prior to the despatch of Mails for Europe.
Charges for transmission, and all further particulars, can be learnt on application.
T. BLACK, Agent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड).

श्री प्रीन्स ऑफ वेल्स शीपींग कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition put forward by certain of the Shareholders to wind up the Company, voluntarily.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, 16th November 1864.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

खांदेश फार्मिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

खांदेश शेतरीस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the Shares in the above Company on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 99 per Share, together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, be not paid up by the 26th instant will be forfeited for the benefit of the Company.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Offices, Bombay, 15th November 1864.

THE INDIAN CREDIT AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धी इन्डियन क्रेडीट अॅन्ड फिनान्स कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Promoters.

Dunjeeo Soondeejee. Hurjeevun Cheena.
Jessul boy Hormusjee. Trikumjee Walljee.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Ritchie & Ramsden.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, November 30th, at 4 P. M.
Business.—1. To give instructions to the Treasurer how to dispose of Rupees 30,000, part payment by Government on account of Land sold to them.
2. To sanction a resolution of the Managing Committee in the year Rs. 20,00 to the Society's contribution towards the new Infant School at Poona.
J. D. GIBSON,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 17th November 1864.
Note 1.—Subscribers to the amount of one hundred Rupees or Annual Subscribers of thirty Rupees are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—Under the orders of the Government of Bombay, a further sale by auction of plots of ground as building sites on the Esplanade will take place after the Christmas Holidays, subject to the conditions specified in the printed Plan, with the exception that the term for completing the buildings in carcase will be extended to five years.
1. The arcades in the footpaths in front of the buildings to be completed within two years from the date of sale.
2. In the meantime the Rampart Removal Committee will receive offers for the purchase by private contract of any of the lots offering in the market with or without plots of ground in the other situations, to suit the convenience of parties desirous of obtaining good building sites, provided the plots tendered for are within the limits of the land now laid out for sale by the Government.
3. The number and situation of the lots, with terms and any further particulars required may be ascertained on enquiry at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade; and at the Office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division.
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Esplanade, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MEHTA MAHOMED HOSSAIN BIN NOOR MAHOMED BOHCH has contracted to sell to SHAIK DAWOOD ALLIBHOY all that piece of land, partly freehold, and partly with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, thereon lying, and built, without the Fort of Bombay, at Dariapore, in Mahim, and adjoining the Bungalow of Fazul Mahomed Hoosh; and bounded on the North or towards the East by the public road, on or towards the West by the Bailway Head, on or towards the North by the Batty Ground of Ramchand Sarang, and on or towards the South by the Batty Ground of Mr. Austin de Souza, and of Govern. Government's land which said piece of ground is registered in Nos 2 3, 478, 453, 457, and 458, and contains by admeasurement 5 403 square yards, be the same little more or less. All persons having claims against the abovementioned property, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and such claims thereafter prefer'd will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 17th day of November 1864.
C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per E. and O. Co.'s Steamer *India*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 5 Annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th November 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. An Australia Mail will be dispatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Comet* for Hyderabad, will be closed at hence after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—Nov. 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Monday 21st ..... 0h. 5m. P. M.
New Moon, Tuesday 29th ..... 0h. 8m. P. M.

Days	Days of Week	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.	
					Morn.	Even
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	18	St. Luke	6 13	5 39	9 19	9 42
Sat.	19	Dhyrawal at 6h. 51m. A. M. Full Moon at 6h. 44m. P. M.	6 13	5 39	9 56	10 20
Sun.	20	24 Sunday after Trinity	6 13	5 39	10 34	10 58
Mon.	21	Twilight ends at 6h. 30m.	6 13	5 39	11 12	11 36
Tues.	22	St. Cecilia.	6 13	5 39	11 51	Morn.
Wed.	23	St. Clement, Bp.	6 13	5 39	0 31	0 13
Thur.	24	Saturn rises at 5h. 30m.	6 14	5 39	1 16	1 0

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by the kind assistance of those interested in last year's Directory, favoring us with the correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is acknowledged in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 5th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 4	KURRACHEE	Nov. 9
AGRA	Nov. 14	LAHORE	Nov. 9
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 14	LONDON	Oct. 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Oct. 27	MADRAS	Nov. 12
BANGALORE	Nov. 14	MALTA	Oct. 30
CALCUTTA	Nov. 11	MURREE	Nov. 11
CAPE	Oct. 30	OOTACAMUND	Nov. 12
CEYLON	Nov. 7	PENANG	Nov. 5
COCANDA	Nov. 9	PEGU	Oct. 15
DELHI	Nov. 8	RANGOON	Aug. 10
GALLE	Oct. 12	SUEZ	Oct. 27
HONGKONG	Oct. 15	SINGAPORE	Oct. 2

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

It is now a matter of certainty that Bombay will next year enjoy the advantages of weekly communication with Europe. The present intention of the French Company, the *Messageries Imperiales*, is to commence the service of a line of steamers running fortnightly between Suez and Bombay, in January next; and, even if this intention be found impossible of fulfilment, there can be no doubt that all necessary arrangements will have been completed before the time when the annual exodus from Bombay begins, that is to say, in March or April. There need be no rivalry between the French Company and the P. and O. Company if only an amicable agreement can be made that the steamers of the two Companies shall divide the traffic by charging the same rates of freight and passage money and starting in alternate weeks, and Bombay must not, therefore, be in too great a hurry to congratulate herself that the establishment of the French line will at once bestow on her the advantages of competition. But the first step is everything. At least, the French steamers will in all probability convey passengers at a moderate charge to Suez, and leave them their choice of routes thence to England; and this in itself will be no small boon.

While writing on this subject we may mention a rumour we have heard that the P. and O. Company's Agent in Bombay is anxious to concentrate all the Company's offices at Mazagon. The present division of work between an office in the Fort and an office at Mazagon puts the Company to great inconvenience and expense; and the plan said to be now under consideration is to do away with the Fort Office and embark all goods and passengers by the English mail steamers at Mazagon. The incoming steamers would of course stop off the Apollo Pier to land mails and passengers, and would then proceed to Mazagon without delay. In fact, the proposal is to have the English mail service managed exactly as the mail service with China is managed at present. So important a change will not of course be made without the approval of the mercantile community; and, though passengers in general would be indifferent to the change, as the Mazagon Pier is not further distant than the Apollo Pier from those parts of the island which are covered with dwelling-houses, we cannot but think that to men of business it would be a serious annoyance to have no office of the P. and O. Company in the Fort.

If those who have watched the rapid formation and increase of new Banks and Financial Associations in Bombay within the last few months have any pretensions to prescience, they must have already arrived at the conviction that either the majority must amalgamate, or the competition inevitable under such circumstances must lead to loss, if not to bankruptcy. That there is an immense field both for capital and enterprise in India, no one will, for an instant, deny. India may be, without exaggeration, likened to a mine which has not been explored and in whose depths untold wealth is still buried, waiting for the hand of the adventurer to bring it forth to the light of day.

But we are all aware that, when a small nugget of the precious metal is discovered by some hardy pioneer, directly it is known hundreds and thousands flock to the spot, and the limit exacted by prudence is overstepped, to the ruin of the majority. So it has ever been with schemes, and more especially financial schemes, of all sorts,—and so it is now in Bombay. Without entering into the wide and danger ous question of the motives of the promoters, there can be little doubt that there are now too many Banks and too many Financial Companies. However brilliant a prospect the future may hold out, the actual monetary business of Bombay, and the extent of its commercial relations, do not warrant and cannot justify the absurd number of new Companies started within the last six months; and it is almost certain that, in the face of the excessive competition that must arise, and the necessity of finding employment for the capital invested, the Directors will depart from the safe routine of legitimate operations, to risk the money confided to them in transactions that will very probably bring them and their establishments to grief.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." It is very clear that no legitimate trading can justify the high premiums now ruling in the share market on new shares; and those who pay such premiums must be prepared to abide by the consequences, if the Companies they thus invest in should meet with disaster and ruin. The marvellous success of the first Land and Press Companies that were established in Bombay, may seem to justify more schemes of the same nature, but the practical and sagacious men who then undertook the task and carried it out so successfully have retired from the field of action, and we fear that the success they so deservedly met with is now not unfrequently used as a lure, by some men to drag others to destruction.

The existing state of excitement offers unhappily a tempting bait to the unscrupulous, and it is scarcely probable that in a cosmopolite population like that of Bombay there should not be some who are ready and willing to take advantage of it. Reason is powerless in such moments; arguments, however well based, are disproved by actualities; and warnings, however founded, fall unheeded on the ear.

You must not ask *why* such and such a share goes up? *Somebody* tells you to buy, because somebody else, who has the confidence of the Directors, has told him that the shares will rise—and so, *sotto, sopramo*—go and buy; but *finis respice*—when the day of reckoning comes, woe to the last holder—and it will come, sooner or later. It cannot be avoided (although it might be prepared for), because people never reckon. As long as all goes "merry as a marriage bell" what need take they of the small white cloud just dimly visible above the horizon? They laugh and they dance and they drink and they eat, till, suddenly awakened by the crash of the storm, they perceive that their hosts have gone and the prudent sought shelter, leaving them to make their way out as they best may.

"Good, however, cometh out of evil," a great paradox, but a greater truth. Out of the madness and unnatural excitement, now reigning in Bombay, for creating new Companies of all kinds, great permanent good must eventually arise; but it will not come till the way has been purified by the ruin of many thousands of confiding speculators.

When the Railway Mania in 1845-47 was at its climax in London there was scarcely an acre of available land throughout the three Kingdoms that had not been subjected to the line and the level, parcelled out for some new station or embryo town, and cut up for the iron road; until the crisis came, and ninety-nine per cent. of the projected lines remained only on paper, and in the "sad memories" of their unhappy victims. Yet the present almost perfect communications between the majestic cities of the old country,—aye, and, if the truth be known, between the capitals of Europe,—owe their rise and progress to the speculative spirit which Mr. George Hudson first exemplified and inaugurated. Concentration is one of the first laws of strength. A single stick can be broken with a bend of the wrist: a bundle of sticks firmly united may resist any legitimate force to break or scatter them; and so is it with capital. If it is sufficiently large, and well employed, the result must be great profit to the Company, and great benefit not only to the shareholders, but to the community at large.

It is evident to the meanest understanding that such gigantic enterprises as the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, the Back Bay Reclamation, &c., could never have been undertaken by individual resources: and Bombay might have waited long for the improvements now begun and projected, had not such Companies been formed by energetic and influential men. But are we not overstepping the mark just now in our eagerness—or rather, we should more properly say, greed—of gain?

The best of ideas may be improved, but it may also be abused; and we cannot think that the moment is well chosen for the creation of new Banks, when the fall in the staple that brings them most business, and the disastrous crisis now reigning in London and Liverpool, will tend naturally to curtail the operations and lessen the profits of the establishments already in full sway.

The question of Reclamations is one that opens a vaster field of conjecture and surmise: if the schemes set afloat are carried out, they may tend to make Bombay *de facto*, if not *de forma*, the capital of India; and, in any case, they will eventually result in incalculable benefit to the community at large by the increase of available land for commercial purposes, the creation of facilities for the shipping now so much wanted, and the making our harbour, already generously gifted by nature, one of the first ports in the world.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 15th Nov.

Steamer *Buhiera* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 16th November, 2 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 16th November, 5-55 P.M.

Steamer *Alphee* sailed for China.

GALLE, 16th November, 6-2 A.M.

Steamer *Benares* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 17th Nov., 9 A.M.

Steamer *Simla* sailed for Suez.

MADRAS, 15th November.

Steamer *Arabia*, from Calcutta, anchored.

MADRAS, 16th November.

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Bombay.

THE *Rangoon Times* has some most interesting information concerning the King of Burmah's economical management of state affairs. "All the abuses attending the distribution of high offices have been done away with, and now moderate salaries are paid to all officials, who previously existed on plunder and fraud. Four Ministers of State receive twenty-four thousand rupees a year each, four personal bodyguards of the King have fifteen thousand a year each, and the Keeper of the Female Elephant receives eight thousand. The Catcher of wild elephants has also eight thousand, but the white elephant himself receives ten. This animal is of very great importance, ranks next after the heir-apparent, and takes precedence of the highest functionaries. His food and drink are served to him in large silver bowls. The present King of Burmah is "a hale hearty man in the fiftieth year of his age." His family can hardly be considered a small one, consisting as it does of seventy-eight children and five Queens."

THE *Friend of India*:—"The Governor of Bombay, who does not possess the happy art of making things pleasant at the expense of facts, has acquainted the Viceroy with the bad tidings that a famine is inevitable throughout the Deccan. The latter rains have entirely failed, and the same cause which has operated so unfavourably in the North West Provinces is working ruin in the Bombay Presidency—that is, cotton has been cultivated to the neglect of cereals, and there is no crop. We are evidently passing through a critical stage in the history of the agricultural classes, and great efforts will be needed to prevent wide-spread disaster. Sir Bartle Frere calls the attention of the Viceroy to the high prices that have ruled for months in the Presidency, and the consequent distress of the people. This is no doubt partly owing to the large imports of silver, as well as to the disinclination of the people to cultivate their ordinary crops of cereals. The subject has been under the attention of the Government here, and any recommendations that Sir Bartle Frere may make will, if practicable, be carried into effect. The private munificence of the princely Parsees has already been actively shown. The brother of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, has given a lakh of rupees and 7,000 bags of rice towards the relief of the sufferers in the Deccan. We must again express a hope that the Government will testify in some way the sense it must necessarily entertain of benevolence which is almost national in its magnitude and which is all the more deserving of recognition on account of the grovelling parsimony of the rich Bengalees."

THE *Englishman*:—"Our latest news from Penang is to the 3rd instant, and Singapore to the 13th of October. It is now understood on good authority that the long desired transfer of the Straits Settlements to the Colonial Secretary will not be carried out and that the report of the Commission appointed by the home authorities is unfavourable to the measure. The Bri British Ship *Knight Templar*, bound from Shanghai to London, is reported to have been lost in Allass Straits on the 17th of September last. The Captain, passengers and a portion of the crew have arrived in safety at Singapore. Another British Ship bound for the same port, named the *Esquake*, is also said to have been wrecked on the island of Swan. Besides these disasters, the Singapore papers mention the loss of the *Constance* off Penang, having encountered a typhoon off the coast on the 7th of August last. The vessel happily being driven on shore all hands were saved. At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at Singapore on the 15th September, a resolution relative to brokerage on the purchase or sale of Bills of Exchange was adopted to the following effect:—"In accounting for, and invoicing, goods, a charge of one-eighth per cent. to be made to cover brokerage. We find nothing else of importance in these papers."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"There is a report that the Dutch Government has deposed the reigning Sultan of Siak. The vacant throne is said to have been offered to the Rajah Muda, but he is stated to have declined it, pointing out that one of the sons of the deposed Rajah was the proper person to succeed him."

THE same, (Nov. 11):—At their Meeting yesterday, the Bank of Bengal Directors reduced the rate of *Interest* and *Discount* another one per cent. all round. Such an abundance of money prevails temporarily in the market, and the Bazaar rates for awhile so much below the rate of Banks, that no surprise is felt at this measure of the Directors. The present financial position of this market stands in remarkable contrast with that of this period last year; and is doubly so with that of the London Money Market, announced by the recent telegrams. The latest, which we published yesterday, indicates some slight improvement. Cotton asserts for itself an almost barometrical authority now: 'active, improving'—are words of no slight import at this time. If confirmed, and the slight advance in the price of Consols, we may conclude the worst has passed. The details of the Leeds Bank failure disclose a somewhat remarkable state of affairs with reference to Banking management. The chief mercantile and other failures are said to have originated with this disastrous affair. Its effects appear to have been very partially felt here, and we trust there may be no serious consequences resulting from the London crisis. Trade general has been sound and prosperous here for the past few years."

THE same:—"We are happy to say that Government have determined on sending Captain Austen with the Julpigoree column of the Doosr Field Force. We hardly that from the first the posting him to General Mulcaster was a mistake, which only needed to be pointed out to be rectified. This officer will doubtless be a great acquisition on the left, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the whole line by which the left column will operate, and General Dunsford will not now have to trust to mere cursory reports about Dalingkote. Orders have gone to the ubiquitous 7th Cavalry, to march to hold themselves in reserve at Bhanipoor. The 11th N. I., under Colonel Watson, have left Sahibgunge in the *Industry*, and the left wing of that regiment crossed over at Colgong, and are marching under the command of Captain Garstin to Julpigoree. Meanwhile, the first detachment of the Police Levies has arrived at Titalyah, and the 30th N. I. was only one day behind them. The Armstrong Battery under command of Lieutenant Oliver have arrived at Purneah, where they will halt in order to meet their Commandant, Captain Griffin, who has permitted a young and inexperienced subaltern to bring the Battery from Delhi, while he amused himself at Simla and elsewhere. The 14th Bengal Cavalry left Benares on the 27th ultimo, and unless they make some double marches, it is impossible that they can reach their destination in time to take part in the operations."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We seem as likely to get a ducking in Calcutta in November if we venture to take our walks abroad as if we were within range of Bow Bells in Cheape. The year has been atmospherically an extraordinary one, and the excessive amount of rain that has fallen in it is one of its most remarkable features. We can remember, in the course of a long residence in Calcutta, but one such a season of rain as that through which we are now passing;—the year was, if our recollection serves us rightly, 1861, and the rain continued to fall almost without an interval until the 14th of November. The learnedly weatherwise (for Anemotology and its kindred studies are now elevated to the rank of sciences) talk sometimes of a precession of the seasons, and perhaps this may be the explanation of the phenomenon. Spring is pushing forward into Summer, and Autumn, with Aquarius for an ensign, is finding its way into the berth of Winter. The solution sufficient for the less erudite, will be that which satisfies our crones at home, that the Clerk of the weather is still absent from his post, not having returned with the rest of the Government Officials."

THE *Ondh Gazette*:—"There is a gloom over the station owing to the receipt, yesterday, of the intelligence that the ship in which the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment was embarked has been given up as having foundered."

THE same:—"Mr. DeVine, an Inspector of Police at Roy Bareilly, has been the happy discoverer of property to the value of eighty-eight thousand rupees, one-fourth of which he becomes entitled to. Now that Mr. DeVine has got into the possession of money there can be no harm in saying that it was always expected that he was sure to turn out a clever fellow."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"The Madras Government have forwarded to us the subjoined extract from a letter in which the Collector of the Kistna District describes the fearful effects of the hurricane which has just passed over Masulipatam. The letter will best tell its own sad tale. It requires no comment, and we are sure that the first feeling of all who read it will be that energetic measures should be taken without a moment's delay to relieve the wide-spread misery occasioned by this terrible disaster. It comes home to us with far greater force than even the Calcutta tragedy, for it has happened in our own Presidency, and the sufferers are allied to us by ties which it is our first duty as citizens to respect. The public will be rejoiced to learn that the Madras Government have lost no time in furnishing 'medicines, stores, and such essentials.' But still, private assistance should be as soon as possible forthcoming. We earnestly trust that the Government will lose no time in convening a public meeting to devise measures for organizing a Relief Fund. We venture to promise, on behalf of the community, that such a step will meet with universal and most cordial support. We would also suggest that the Fund should be extended to the relief of the sufferers at Cuddalore.

"MASULIPATAM, 3rd November.

* * * * *

"MY DEAR

"I have to report the most fearful calamity to this place. On the night of the 1st, a cyclone commenced at 7 P.M. and continued to increase in force until 12, from when it gradually decreased until day-light. At 9 or 10 P.M. the sea rose and swept over the whole place, inundating the entire town and washing away whole streets—it rose a foot or so in my house and more; three or four feet in some others. Every house in the Cantonment is gutted, and I should imagine four-fifths of the town are totally destroyed. Not a single house has escaped serious injury. Most providentially there have been no deaths amongst Europeans. Amongst the East Indian community, Mrs. Jameson, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott of the Engineer's department, and Mr. Carr have been killed. The native dead may be counted I fear by thousands.

"The Typhoon extended certainly 20 miles inland, I do not know how much further. The Treasury has been blown down, but the boxes are there—the Records all destroyed. I fear the store of Medicine in the Dispensary will have been spoiled—also, in the Regimental Hospital. Pray send up a supply as soon as possible.

"There is rice in the Bazaar now, and I do not anticipate scarcity of food—thousands however are houseless, and must perish if not assisted. I wish you would get me sanction to spend what is necessary in that way, and in clearing ruins, and burying the dead. The latter work I am doing as fast as possible. I want sanction for 30,000 Rupees—thirty thousand—to be spent if necessary. I trust it may not be necessary to spend so much. I have been out the last five hours, and am dead beat."

THE same:—"As a curious contrast to the paucity of subscribers for the Cyclone list, we may mention that Major Shaw Stewart has already obtained for the Marylebone Cricket Club nearly sixty names. We hope to publish them in a day or two, and have no doubt that the number will receive a considerable accession of strength from Cricketers in the Mofussil. Major Stewart put the case so well, and did such justice to all the national and personal associations which are sugested at once to most Englishmen by the very name of Lord's Cricket Ground, that we cannot improve upon his appeal. We have therefore only to express our hope that it will meet with a hearty response from Cricketers in the Mofussil as it has met with from those in Madras."

THE BHOOTAN FIELD FORCE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SINCE you did me the honour to ask me to be your correspondent with the Bhootan Field Force, I have been endeavouring to obtain as much information regarding the country as possible, because, if your readers are in the happy state of ignorance regarding every thing connected with Bhootan in which all the authorities are at present, they will indeed want some details to enable them to understand the ensuing campaign. Of course, the Quarter Master General's Department is in that blissful state of ignorance of the whole thing which is to be expected from it, and such information as I shall give you will not depend on it, but on the experience of Turner and Pemberton. Bounded on the north by the stupendous and snow-clad range of the Himalayas, which can only be crossed at one or two points at an elevation which would turn back many a hardy traveller, Bhootan is well protected from all aggression on that side; while on the west, though the irregular mountainous mass which comprises Sikkim and Darjeeling does not form so serious an obstacle, still the innumerable spurs which intervene between these countries and the capital of Bhootan must always seriously militate against any invasion from this direction. On the east the nature of the country is entirely unknown, beyond the facts that it consists of rugged hills of no great height and is inhabited by a race of savages under their own Chiefs; but on the south it is vulnerable at almost any point, the streams and spurs which would retard a lateral attack assist, in fact clearly show, a way into its very core. As may be imagined, Bhootan presents a variety of climate and landscape which can hardly be equalled by any other country in the world: in a long day's journey a traveller can experience the icy coldness of Lapland or the bracing air of our Scottish Highlands, the stifling heat of the tropics, or the pleasant warmth of the south of Europe; he can rise to a climate which in its attributes of health is not to be surpassed by the most delightful spot in England, or he can descend into valleys so full of malarious poison that the tarrying of a few minutes in one of them is enough to bring a strong man to his grave. And as to scenery, here the most insatiable lover of nature's pictures would be satisfied or the most fastidious critic pleased; for he can gaze with awe on the unspeakable grandeur of vast masses of eternal snow stretching up into the blue sky, or to either hand, beyond the reach of human eye, he can look on bare, rugged rocks, the dread solitude of whose utter barrenness must impress the most careless observer, on hills lavishly covered with the most luxuriant and varied foliage, on glassy lakes reflecting in their still bosoms the shadows of the mighty mountains around, or on the mountain torrent, now rushing, tumbling, tossing boisterously over a fearful precipice, now gliding murmuringly along through a quiet valley. I have said that the northern boundary of Bhootan is formed by the main chain of the Himalayas; and, to give your readers a homely but intelligible simile, I will liken this range to a comb, placed with its back to Thibet and its teeth to Hindoostan. To the south is another range of lesser height, but still averaging some 7 or 8,000 feet, with occasional peaks rising to an altitude of 16,000; further south again is a third range, also spreading out its spurs like the teeth of a comb. Let us then imagine three combs of gradually diminishing sizes and placed in a direction running very nearly due east and west, and with the teeth of one touching the back of the other beyond it—these represent the three ranges of Bhootan with their corresponding spurs. But let us also fancy that the teeth of the largest comb have been so broken toward the east as only to leave an occasional one to cut out and meet the second comb, and that in this also towards the east almost all the teeth are broken off short, till we come to the west when they increase in number and proximity. In the third range, likewise represented by a comb, let us break off all the teeth short, and we have an exact likeness of its short spurs. The ground, then, which lies between the teeth of the larger comb is a high table land, with a few villages sprinkled here and there, but for the most part too bleak and barren to be habitable, except just close under the back of the second comb, where all the principal places in the country are situated, namely, Tongsoo, Angdopherung, Paraka, Tasi-chozong, and Paro. Beyond the second range in an easterly direction all the land is level and not much cut up by hills till we come to the Tagoo Lamas, where the second range takes a slight dip to the south, and beyond which the spurs which shoot out from the mother chain are almost innumerable. In the third range which is of very inconsiderable height are situated the Passes or Doosrs by which the Bhootanese enter the fertile plains below. These are of course innumerable, but the principal are those of Dowanigiri, Buxa, Lakkee, and Daling. The Doosrs are tracts of low coun-

try beyond the third range, and being of surpassing fertility the revenue obtained from them forms the principal means of subsistence of the Bhooteeas: they have received various names (usually from those of neighbouring towns, but occasionally from other local circumstances), which are as follows, viz, the Doosr of Bignee, Sidlee, Ripoo, Gooma, Bhulsa, Buxa, Madar, Lukkee, Balla, Chamoorchee, and Zameerkote. The country especially towards the west is intersected by innumerable streams, but, as only the larger ones offer any obstacle to operations, I will confine myself to naming them; viz, the Kooree, Tangchu, Monass, Maleesam, Champamuttee, Guddada, Boorlonga, Burratoorsa, Munshee, Jalducker, Doola, and finally the Teesta, which is the largest of all and forms the western boundary between Bhootan and Darjeeling. I have now given you the best idea of the country which the limited state of my knowledge regarding it admits; and, unless I have made myself very unintelligible, I have shown that to the north and east generally the country is tolerably level, but to the south-west it becomes of a most difficult and impracticable nature. I have tried to make you understand that to the north, west, and east it may be regarded as impregnable, but that to the south the innumerable streams and spurs which form its chief defence against a lateral attack give us a clear run in by the numerous valleys to almost any point we wish; and I take it that Bhootan is only one more proof of the well known maxim in mountain warfare which directs the seizure of the principal valleys in order to give command of the heights. In conclusion, I must warn your readers that from me they will only get a soldier's description of the country and a soldier's tale of the war. I know little and care less of the art of collecting revenue and administering justice as per regulation, so, if they expect to hear from me long disquisitions on the agricultural and commercial capabilities of the country, they must go elsewhere.

NEWS-LETTERS.

FEROZEPORE, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived here on visitation last Wednesday, and has since been the guest of our much respected and beloved Chaplain, the Revd. Dr. Smyth, whom we are about soon to lose, to the great regret of the whole community. The Bishop, according to his custom, has been on the move continually since his arrival in the station, holding services in the hospitals, examining schools, &c., and seeing everything that is to be seen. On Wednesday evening, at the usual weekly meeting held by the Chaplain in the station library, his Lordship gave an account of the Tinnevelly Mission, and of what he saw in that part of Southern India last January, to a large assemblage of ladies, officers, and soldiers, who all appeared much interested in the Bishop's narrative. On Thursday afternoon his lordship held a Native Confirmation in the Cantonment Church. Sixteen candidates were presented by the Reverend Doctor Smyth, who in the true missionary spirit of one whose commission it is to "preach the Gospel to the poor," does not content himself with faithfully discharging his duties to the European residents of the Station, but takes a hearty and active interest in the spiritual well-being of his native fellow Christians of Ferozepore. Most of the candidates were men of the 32nd Muzbee Sikhs, of which regiment nearly every man off duty, including the native officers, was present in Church to witness the ceremony. The Revd. Dr. Smyth read the Litany in Urdu very well indeed, much to the astonishment (as it seemed) of some of his European parishioners, of whom many attended the Service; the Preface to the Confirmation Service was read by the Bishop's Chaplain; and a short manuscript Sermon by the Bishop himself, to whom the Muzbees listened with the greatest attention. Altogether it was one of the most interesting sights ever seen in an Anglo Indian Church, and perhaps the first time a native (heathen) regiment ever assembled of their own accord to worship in a place.

In the evening the Bishop dined at the Mess of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, of which gallant corps his lordship's father was an officer, having been killed in action when serving with them at the battle of Neville. A large party was invited to meet the "oldest Fusiliers in India" as the regiment style the Bishop, and the occasion was seized for celebrating the glory achieved by them in the Crimea, instead of on the 5th the anniversary of Inkerman.

On Sunday the Bishop preached in the morning to a large congregation, and a collection (amounting to Rupees 215-12-0) was made for the funds of the Diocesan Board of Education, and at the evening Service a Confirmation was held. Sixty-three candidates, most of them soldiers of the Royal Fusiliers and Royal Artillery were presented to the Bishop; who we regret to say, was at the time suffering from a slight attack of a fever, brought on no doubt by the exposure to the sun which his lordship necessarily undergoes in the discharge of his Visitational duties. He was thus prevented from addressing the congregation at any length on this occasion; but the few words of warning and encouragement which he was able to speak to the candidates was perhaps felt to be all the more expressive, and the administration of the rite rendered all the more solemn by the sympathy which was felt and shown by all present for the Bishop in his evidently trying position. His lordship paid the Reverend Dr. Smyth, a great and unusual compliment, in the presence of the congregation, by saying that he regretted less his inability to address them at any length, because he knew that—as was indeed evident from the number of soldiers to be confirmed—the Chaplain of Ferozepore had done all that could be done by earnestness, Christian kindness, and ministerial efficiency to prepare his people for the administration of the rite. The Bishop was to have continued his journey to-day to Umballa, but we fear that he will be detained a few days by the effects of having exerted himself a little too much during the last fortnight.—ANGLICANUS.
—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 9.

BOMBAY.

MR. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, is allowed a furlough for one year.

MR. C. D. BENTLEY has been appointed Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction side, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. E. Burke.

MR. P. LLOYD, Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, received charge of his office on the 7th instant from Mr. Shaw.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M.

AN injunction to restrain MR. A. McEWAN, of the London and Bombay Bank, from handling the subscribed capital of that Company was granted yesterday by the High Court.

WE hear that a private meeting of the friends of the late Mr. David Sassoon, convened by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, was held yesterday evening to consider what steps should be taken towards raising a public subscription for a memorial in honour of the remarkable man whose loss is mourned by the whole community.

MORE RECKLESS DRIVING.—A native named Coovercjee Callian was yesterday fined ten rupees for having driven his shigram on the previous day in a reckless manner in the Kalbadevie road, and thereby injuring the shigram of another person.

MR. MOROBA CANOBA is appointed to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, during the absence on leave of Baron De H. Larpent, and Rao Bahadoor Trimulrao Venkutesh is appointed to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur, vice Mr. Moroba.

PETTY THEFT AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.—A native named Sukram Pandoo, employed at the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway, was yesterday convicted before Mr. Leeke, at the Fort Police, of having stolen a quantity of turmeric, the property of the Company. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE THUL GHAUT.—We understand that a searching investigation is being made as to the c

…nd Geerawa. There is nothing to prove that … ever paid Geerawa anything, or that … Gungoo any money to obtain her … of a different … from Geerawa and Shivee; and there is no… the prisoner's statement, to connect her in … with Shivee. The two men, Rewoo and … (accused by him) are Needless, and it … never been seen in any way. There is there… intimate with Shivee—any way. There is there… to explain the strange and inconsistent … of the prisoner. Besides admitting that he … house at the time in question, there is the … important admission by the prisoner, namely, … dagger before the Court, is the one that was … using the words to the three women and … The dagger in question has a red handle, and … formidable, long heavy weapon, having a … edge, and sharp point, and the witness Rewana … that he had seen the very dagger in the prisoner's … when the latter was going from Sholapore … shortly before the murder. Considering the … evidence, I think there can be no doubt … prisoner's intrigues with Shivee, and the … interposed by Geerawa to his obtaining her as … , led to a determination to be revenged by re… … the obstacle to the attainment of his wishes. That … had a claim on Geerawa although there is no … that he ever made a demand for money … a pretext for a quarrel, and that, on her refusing … so, he attacked Geerawa and stabbed her in … region of the heart, thus causing almost instanta… death; and immediately after, when heated … passion, wounded Bhaowa and Gungoo so se… as hardly had, although nearly two months have elapsed, … can hardly walk. Under these circumstances, I … that the prisoner intended to do them more … than grievous hurt, and that if death had ensued, he … would undoubtedly have had to answer for their lives. … After thus killing Geerawa, and making an attempt … upon the lives of Bhaowa and Gungoo, the prisoner … Shivee is every reason to think, intended to com… mit such a wound upon himself as would give a color … to his acquittal for others. There is nothing to at… tach the guilt of the murder and double attempt at … murder to any other person than the prisoner; and, as … regards himself, there is nothing whatever to sho… that any one wounded him and therefore, under the … circumstances, it is to be inferred that the wound on … his stomach was self-inflicted.

FINDING AND SENTENCE.—The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that Errapa Goorlassapa is guilty of the offences specified in the first and second counts of the indictment, namely, that Errapa murdered Geerawa, wife of Sheema at Kerangee, in the Akulkote State, on or about the 18th day of August 1864, and that, at the same time and place, Errapa attempted to murder Bhaowa wife of Chimgpa, and Gungoo, wife of Narsoo; and that Errapa has thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 302 and 307 of the Penal Code respectively, and the Court directs that (subject to the confirmation of the High Court at Bombay) the said Errapa be hanged by the neck until he is dead.

REJECTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The conviction and sentence are confirmed.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*17th November.*
(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)
Narrotam Narrayandas vs. *Sombjee Rahjee.*

Mr Limjeerao appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Jeeha gee for the defendant.

A COLLISION.—This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 500, the value of a horse which was killed by the driver and buggy of defendant coming in violent contact with that of plaintiff's. It appeared that in a road leading from Parell the two vehicles met, each going in a different direction. According to the statement of the plaintiff's driver the defendant was driving furiously in a buggy, and when near the cross road from his own side and ran into plaintiff's gharry, driving a shaft into the horse and breaking one of the shafts of the gharry.

Several witnesses were called who swore that defendant was on the wrong side when the collision took place, but they spoke merely as to the position of the vehicles after the horse, but differed in other respects from each other.

The prosecutor stated directly in opposition to what had been sworn to on behalf of the plaintiff. He called a Police European constable, the sepoy on duty at the spot where the accident occurred, and his gomawalla. The sepoy and gomawallah agreed with the statement of the defendant, namely that the plaintiff's coachman was driving furiously and ran into the buggy which was on the right side of the road; the sepoy also observed that plaintiff's coachman had been drinking.

Mr. Bose corroborated the sepoy's statement as to the fact of the plaintiff's coachman being slightly under the effects of liquor, but not sufficient to warrant his being taken into custody. He also stated that one of the gharry shafts were broken about six inches from the end, but the horse broken was still hanging by the leather and the of the buggy shafts were broken, and no signs of blood were to be seen. The horse struck by the shaft was the off horse-shafter, and there was a wound about three inches in diameter. There was very little blood flowing —the animal had evidently bled inwardly.

A native medical doctor proved the death of the horse with its wound. One rib was broken, and whatever had caused the wound had also entered the lungs, as the air escaped through the wound when the animal respired.

His Honor went through the evidence, and in giving judgment said that, although each side had sworn directly in opposition to the other, he did not find such inconsistencies to the statements of the witnesses for the defendant as to the plaintiff as it was therefore, impossible to say that plaintiff had proved his case. A verdict would consequently be given for defendant.

…N SERVANTS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Circular issued to the Principal Heads of Departments and Offices under this Government:—

No. 2 of 1864.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 16th November 1864.

SIR,—In forwarding, for communication to all Officers under your control, the annexed Extracts* from the Proceedings of Government in 1861 to 1863, portions of which have been already published, the Governor in Council considers it necessary to recall to the recollection of all Departments of the Government Service that so recently as the 31st May 1862 the Right Honorable the Secretary of State recorded his decision that although as a general rule, he saw no objections to the servants of Government holding shares in Joint Stock Companies, having for their object the development of the resources of the country, still it was necessary to impose the restriction that public servants should take no part in the management of such Institutions, and should not be employed within the Districts where the operations of the Company might be carried on.

2. The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India likewise concurred in the view held by Sir George Clerk, that supersession in promotion was the proper and practicable course for enforcing the orders of Government in this respect.†

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council now desires to point out to all public servants of Government at this particular period, when there is so strong a tendency to speculation in Bombay, the extreme importance of obedience to the spirit of all the previous orders above alluded to rather than to the mere letter of the law, and to repeat that Government will be guided in its action in accordance with the principles laid down by Sir George Clerk, concurred in by the Government of India and the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

4. The Governor in Council has no wish to go further than is absolutely necessary in defining by specific restrictions, limitations easily recognised by that high-toned sense of public duty which has always stood out as one of the strong characteristics of the Indian services. He believes it to be sufficient to remind all public servants of the great importance of avoiding any connexion, however remote, with any undertaking which might tend to fetter their action or divert them from the numerous and important responsibilities imposed by the public service upon them.

5. Whenever, therefore, attempting to lay down stringent rules on the subject, the Governor in Council would caution every one connected with the Government, or belonging to any Department or Office at or near the Presidency, in which the affairs of any Company are likely to form a matter of official reference or discussion, that he will run extreme risk of having his motives misconstrued, more especially during the present period of excitement should he become a shareholder in any such Company.

6. Where any Officer has held shares, under the general permission accorded by Government, previous to his appointment to such an office as has been above described, and he wishes to retain them as an investment, the case is materially altered and His Excellency in Council confidently leaves such cases to be dealt with according to each Officer's sense of the proper course to be followed in the spirit of the instructions now laid down.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Extract (paragraphs 2 to 10 of a Minute by Sir George Clerk, dated 15th November 1861.

2. I have always been of opinion that the public servants of our Indian Government, either here or at home, ought to be precluded from engaging in speculations in India. It cannot be right that there should be constant clashing of the private and public interests of functionaries whose duty it is to protect public rights amongst the most numerous of which are those of our Native subjects. Every one exercising official functions may as such be in communication with railroad, flotilla, cotton, oil, or digging Companies; and it is clear that he would not be justified in turning, in any degree, to his own pur-

* Extract (paragraphs 2 to 1) of a Minute by Sir George Clerk, dated 15th November 1861.
Extract (paragraphs 1, 4, 5, and 6) of a Minute by Sir George Clerk, dated 26th December 1861.
Letter from the Government of India, No. 1421, dated 11th March 1862.
Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, No. 461, dated 10th January 1863.

† Vide publication of the Government of India No. 383 of the Home Department, Revenue, dated Fort William, 16th January 1863, republished in *Government Gazette of Bombay*, under date February 6th, 1863.

pose, information obtained in the course of his official career. Therefore, the servants of the State ought never to be in the position of Directors or Shareholders.

3. The purity of British administration in India, so far as concerns the European section of it, is to a great extent, to be ascribed to all its members being liable to summary dismissal for trading. And it was to maintain this condition of the public service in India that its officers have not been permitted to have recourse to that mode of seeking to increase their incomes, which in our other colonies, has occasioned so many wars, and so immense a waste of imperial treasure. Instead of allowing its servants to blend their official duties with the avocation of sheep-farmers, share-speculators, quartz-crushers, or land-sharks, the Indian Government has paid liberal salaries, and so saved the people from the manifold wrongs which must ever affect them when their rulers are addicted to irregular mercenary transactions.

4. Of course it is difficult to draw a line between one sort of trading speculation and another. Even engaging in so-called "farms" in India ends at the root of an administrative system, which, by means of high pay from the public treasury, aims at securing constant attention on the part of public servants, when not on leave, to their appointed and well-remunerated duties. The evil consequences of that mildest form of Civilian's speculations having attracted my notice in the North-West Provinces, I published, when Lieutenant-Governor there, an order putting a stop to it, after two years given to proprietors to wind up and dispose of such jobs. That order was subsequently approved by the Governor General in Council, and made applicable to British India generally.

5. No doubt, taking shares in public works in India appears to be a practice which is now silently creeping in among other indulgences which are impairing the vigour of the service in British India. It is to be regretted that such is the case, and I always regretted every measure which tends to paralyze or divert the local cares of the few men to whom the administration of our vast empire here is intrusted from any of their multitudinous duties connected with the welfare of the many millions of our subjects. It has been attempted to justify this loose and pernicious habit of gambling here on the grounds that our legislators in England applied their private means to the great works of modern times. But the speculations of our legislators in those railroad schemes, whether useful projects or bubbles, proved very detrimental to the public interests in general. And had it been otherwise, the condition of the two classes of functionaries in that country and in this is very different as regards pecuniary means, and therefore as regards the time and the attention absorbed in an excitement so novel and so exhaustive of means as are such pursuits to European gentlemen in this country. I do not suppose that all the members of the Civil Service in India could without borrowing provide an amount of money sufficient to construct one hundred miles of railroad with subsidiary buildings, and certainly not at the rate of expenditure of the "East Indian Railway." And it is further to be noted that although before closing the gaming houses in England, their notorious high play was commonly denounced as disreputable and immoral, the spirit of clandestine gambling which, among the higher and middle classes, took the place of it in Westminster, the City, and the several affiliated brokerages for shares in all the commercial cities in England, was not so regarded. On the contrary, under the guise of respectability borrowed from rank and official position, the pursuit became commonly diffused among every class, and tens of thousands of poor families were involved in penury in consequence of the force of those examples serving to encourage gambling. I believe it is now very generally admitted that the tone then given to that propensity was unfortunate for England in various ways. The Government should be careful not to err in the same way in this country.

6. We are now verging towards colonization in India, and, if properly supervised at first, a very good thing it will be for this country. But it would be a subject of endless regret were we to look for profit by the lesson it may be read in observing British colonization elsewhere, and so abstain from those dishonest schemes and ruthless aggressions on ancient rights for which the blood of Natives and of British Troops has been so abundantly shed, and for which alone so many millions of British treasure have been there expended. To be sure, such misdeeds, if repeated here, would not be at the charge of Imperial funds, but of Indian. But considering the present condition of both, that would be a still greater calamity. It is not to be feared that the Civil Servant will treat the Natives here with equal disregard of their rights, and the same degree of contempt. The resistance shown [illegible] to say nothing of what has been learnt of late years in India—shows that there are some descriptions of injury which will excite any people to rebellion. But what is always to be guarded against in such circumstances in the reliance of the British speculator on support from British troops; and the higher the official position and influence of the speculator in those distant countries, especially if he has official influence, the greater the probability that such false aid and high-handed encouragement will be available.

7. But there is another point of view from which those in the service of India, in this country or at home, who desire to speculate should regard the subject. It is this. Should success attend their efforts, and those of their advocates in the public journals, to attain this object, who that has observed the conditions of service elsewhere in British dominions can doubt that with the concession of the supposed boon the salaries now fixed at £5,000 to £8,000 or £1,000 a year will soon subside to £500, £300, £100, and so in proportion in all grades of the public service, the liberal allowance of leave remaining perhaps as it now is.

8. No one desires more than I do to see gentlemen in India—Military, Civil, and Covenanted or Uncovenanted—withdraw from the service with their savings, and invest them in the land, the forest, the coffee farms, or the tea plantations, or even to leave them, if they prefer gambling, to pursue stock-jobbing. For from all accounts the last, great would be the benefit accruing to the people and to the country from the capital, the intelligence, the civilization, and the benevolent measures which would so be diffused among them. But no fact connected with such undertakings in India is better established than that to make them profitable residence is indispensable; and to suppose that while so engaged, either bodily or mentally, proprietors could ever do justice to duties of the character of those which devolve on the administrator in India would be simply absurd.

9. When the last effort was made, not long ago, to carry through these schemes, it was proposed, by way of compromise, that the official should be restricted from following such avocations in the Zilla in which he may be serving. One consequence of this would be that the requirement of the Government for his services in any particular locality must be made subordinate to the inquiry which would have to be instituted regarding the exact situation of concerns interesting him in his trading capacity.

10. I trust, therefore, that the day may be distant, or may never be known, when in India that fallacious economy prevails of enlisting the educated European on the seemingly cheap terms of small salary with likelihood to be eked out by ventures in trade and stock jobbing, and that the propriety of avoiding the inconvenience and risk of trusting public servants who embark in projects and cherish private interest, that at times must be incompatible with a steady egard for their official duties, will be everywhere felt and admitted.

Extract (paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6,) of a Minute by Sir George Clerk dated 26th December 1861.

1. I alluded to some prohibitory orders which I believe, were published by the Government of the North-West Provinces and by the Government of India in 1843-44. Although I have not succeeded in procuring copies of all the documents connected with this subject, I find in the Secretariat here ample evidence of the intention of the authorities at home and in Calcutta to deter their public servants from engaging in speculations. The official Gazette of the 3rd February 1844 from Calcutta contains the following extract of a letter No. 7, of the 24 November 1843, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, having reference even to* Medical Officers in Civil employment:—

"9. Although Medical Officers possess no civil authority, and are unconnected with the collection or management of the revenue, we are, nevertheless, of opinion that it is undesirable their attention should be drawn from their regular duties by being concerned in any description of speculation within their immediate Districts, and we, therefore, direct that the prohibition contained in paragraph 53* of our despatch to the Government of India dated 23rd February 1842 be extended to Medical Officers appointed to Civil Stations;"

And from a correspondence between this Government and the Government of India in 1852-53 it appears that some Officers at the head of important Departments in Bombay, both Civil and Military, having engaged in private banking and other companies,—amongst others the "India and British Life Assurance," the Auditorship of the "Oriental Bank Corporation," a "Steam Navigation Company," a "Tramway Company," the "Commercial Bank," the "Mercantile Bank," the "Agra Bank," &c.,—the following Resolution of the Government of India was ordered to be republished in the Bombay Gazette:—

"No. 462.

Fort William, Home Department, 28th May, 1852.

"NOTIFICATION.—The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that, under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, all servants of the East India Company, whether Civil or Military, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of Banks or any other Trading Companies except as simple Shareholders, the only exception to this rule being in favour of ex-officio Directors or Secretaries of the Government Banks at the three Presidencies":

And the following letter was addressed to the Court of Directors:—

"With reference to our letter No. 46, dated the 23rd June last, we have the honor to forward herewith a copy of our proceedings consequent on your instructions prohibiting the Honorable Company's servants from being in any way connected with the management of Banks or other Trading Companies.

4. My honorable colleague adverts to the public funds. It is a part of the question for which it would be difficult to lay down the precise orders. But I conceive it might be sufficient, as no doubt it would be proper, here, as in any other Government in or out of India, to observe strictly towards public servants addicted to stock-jobbing the rule of discouraging the propensity by supersession in promotions occurring in the course of changes and casualties in the public Service. This remedy can be unerringly applied in India, where the pursuits of every one of the few Europeans engaged in its administration never fail to be notorious. The same rule ought to be adopted in regard to Native Officials. They are more numerous. But the head of an Office will always be aware of the existence of such disqualifications in his subordinates.

5. In this, as in so many other matters of public concern, it will probably serve the purpose to bear in mind the principles of conduct which experience leads us to adopt in private life. No man who requires an exact and punctual performance of duties in a household can be satisfied with the services of a steward or a groom who attends "betting-houses," or keeps "a book."

6. In short, regarding the existing disposition to join in trade speculations as a revival of that which it was the object of the Home Authorities and the Government of India in 1843-44, and again in 1852-53 to annihilate, I would recommend that this Government also should steadily and effectually exert its powers to discountenance the practice among its public Officers.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1421, dated 11th March 1862.

No. 1421.

To A. D. ROBERTSON Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 323, dated the 28th of January, transmitting copies of minutes recorded by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Members of his Council on the subject of issuing rules prohibiting Public Servants of the Indian Government from engaging in speculations in India.

The Governor General in Council has carefully considered these papers, and desires me to state that he does not consider it expedient that the Government should attempt to impose any restrictions in this matter more stringent than those already in force, by which all Public Servants, whether Civil or Military, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are strictly prohibited from taking any part in the management of Banks or any other Trading Companies, or from being in any way concerned in them except as simple shareholders.

3. The Governor General in Council entirely agrees with His Excellency Sir George Clerk as to the great evil of Public Servants jobbing in the Public Funds, or in the shares of Joint Stock Companies, and he thinks that the proper and the only practicable method of preventing this evil is that which is indicated by His Excellency in the 4th paragraph of his minute dated the 26th December.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. GREY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Dated Fort William, the 11th March 1862.

No. 453.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department (Revenue), dated 10th January 1863.

Orders to Officers on the subject of Government Servants holding lands and engaging in speculation in India:—

Revenue Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 22 of 1861, dated 16th August.

Ditto ditto, to ditto, No. 16 of 1861, dated 1st October.

Ditto ditto from ditto, No. 29 of 1861, dated 30th November.

Resolution of the Government of India, dated 14th January 1862.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 323, dated 28th January 1862.

Minutes by the Governor General and the Members of Government thereon recorded on Public Proceedings of the 11th March 1862, Nos. 10 to 13.

Letter to Government of Bombay, No. 1421, dated 11th March 1862.

Public Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 23 of 1862, dated 11th March.

Letter from Secretary to the Landholders and Commercial Association, dated 31st March 1862, and its enclosed Memorial addressed to the Secretary of State praying that the Covenanted and Military Servants of Government may be permitted to purchase and hold lands in India without any restriction.

Revenue Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 9 of 1862, dated 12th April.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 537, dated 11th March 1862.

Minutes by the Governor General and the Members of Government thereon, recorded on Revenue Proceedings of the 8th May 1862, Nos. 2 to 7.

Revenue Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 10 of 1862, dated 8th May.

Public Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 46 of 1862, dated 31st May.

Public Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 59 of 1862, dated 18th July.

Revenue Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 22 of 1862, dated 25th November.

RESOLUTION.

In his Despatch No 46 dated 31st May 1862, the Secretary of State observes that, as a general rule, there is no objection to Government Servants holding under certain restrictions, shares in Mining or other Companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country. In the recent Despatch dated the 25th of November, Sir Charles Wood states that the question raised by the Landholders' and Commercial Association was fully considered when his Despatches No. 22 dated 10th August, and No. 29, dated 30th November 1861, were under preparation, and he sees no reason to modify the instructions conveyed therein. He also communicates instructions on the points submitted by the Government of Madras relative to a Civilian holding shares in a Joint Stock Company formed for agricultural purposes in his own Presidency, and in regard to a Madras Civilian holding land in Mysore, Coorg, Cochin, or Travancore, or becoming a shareholder in a Company formed for holding or cultivating land in those territories.

Resolved that the following Notification be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

No. 383.

Fort William, Home Department, Revenue, 16th January 1863.

NOTIFICATION.

The following orders, passed by the Honorable the Secretary of State for India, are published for general information, in continuation of the Notification, No. 241, dated the 14th January, 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem:—

1—Extract from the Secretary of State's Public Despatch No. 46, dated 31st May 1864.

Para. 2.—You will have learned from my Despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 8th April last, No. 11, that in connection with the orders of that Government of the 26th November 1861, relative to the case of Public Officers who might take part in any Company formed for working the Gold Mines in the Dummul Hills, I stated that, as a general rule, I see no objection to servants of Government holding shares in Mining or other Companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country; and the only restriction I think it necessary to impose is that public servants shall take no part in the management of such Institutions, and shall not be employed in the Districts where the operations of the Company may be carried on.

3.—With the exception of the concluding proviso, that no Public Officer shall be employed in any District where any Company in which he holds shares may carry on its operations, the sentiments above expressed are in accordance with the opinions recorded by Earl Canning and the several Members of your Council; and, as I think it important that this condition should be maintained, I have to direct that any decision communicated in the terms above quoted to the Government of Bombay may be made generally applicable, and may be published for general information.

4.—There can be no doubt as to the great evil of public servants in India engaging in speculations in the public funds, or in the shares of Joint Stock Companies; but I agree in the opinion of Lord Canning that such a practice, on the part of any officer, could not long escape the knowledge of Government, and that it would be in the power of Government to mark its sense of such conduct, either by withholding promotion or in any other way it might deem fit.

II. Extract from the Secretary of State's Revenue Despatch No. 22, dated 25th November 1864.

Para. 3. In your letter of the 8th May (No. 10) you request to be informed whether a Covenanted Civilian may hold shares in a Joint Stock Company formed for Agricultural purposes, such as Tea or Coffee cultivation, in his own Presidency. This question is sufficiently answered in my Public Despatch of the 31st May (No. 46) 1862, which you would have received shortly after the date of your reference.

4.—As regards the question whether a Covenanted Madras Civilian may hold land in Mysore, Coorg, Cochin, or Travancore, I agree with your Government in viewing with dissapprobation the holding by Covenanted Civil Servants of lands in Native States, and I consider that the same objection applies to the holding of such lands by Military Officers in the actual service of the Crown in India.

5.—The right of Officers, Civil or Military, to hold shares in the Agricultural companies operating in Native States may be regulated by the same rules as apply to their holding shares in similar Companies within the British Territories.

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, with reference to their letter No. 323, dated 28th January 1862, and the reply to it, No. 1421, dated 11th March 1862; to the Government of Madras, with reference to their letter No 537, dated 11th March 1862; and to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces as well as the Straits Settlement, and the Military and Public Works Departments, for information; and to the Foreign Department, for information and for communication to the Government of the Punjaub, the Chief Commissioners of Oude, Central Provinces, and British Burmah, the Commissioner of Mysore, and to such other Officers under the control of that Department as may be deemed necessary.

Ordered also that a copy of paragraphs 1 and 2 of the despatch dated the 20th November 1862, No. 22, be forwarded to the Landholders and Commercial Association, with reference to their Secretary's letter dated the 31st March 1862.

(True Extract).
(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

(True Extracts)
(Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay."

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Officiating Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1864.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Proposed Bill for bringing under proper Registration Domestic and Menial Servants in the Town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.

I. Every domestic and menial servant within the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah shall on annually registered and licensed by a Registrar who shall keep a Register in which the following particulars shall be entered:—

Name of servant. | Place of birth.
Father's name. | Place of abode.
Caste. | Age.

II. A fee of one rupee shall be paid for each registration.

III. Any domestic or menial servant, not being registered and licensed as above, taking service within the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and, in default of payment, be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any time not more than two months.

IV. Any person who shall employ an unregistered and unlicensed domestic or menial servant within the town and suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

V. Any person who shall have in his possession, or detain, or use for the purpose of deception, any servant's license belonging to another, or one no longer in force, or a forged servant's license, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment, be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any time not more than four months.

VI. Every contract of service between master and servant shall be for one month certain, and if continued for a longer period, shall be reckoned from month to month, provided, always, that a master and servant may, with mutual consent, enter into a special contract of service which may extend to a period not exceeding six months, such special contract being executed and attested in the presence of the Registrar.

VII. Every domestic or menial servant who shall desert from service without sufficient ground for doing so, and without giving his master due notice of his intention to leave, or without providing a suitable substitute, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default of payment, shall be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any time not more that two months.

VIII. Every master who shall, without sufficient reason for doing so, or without due notice to a domestic or menial servant, discharge such servant before the expiration of the contract of service, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, any portion of which sum may be given as a compensation to the discharged servant at the discretion of the Magistrate, provided always, that a contract of service may at any time be dissolved with the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

IX. Any domestic or menial servant who shall be guilty of wilful negligence in the performance of his duty, or shall use insulting or abusive language or gesture to his master or any member of his master's family or household, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any time not more than two months.

X. Any domestic or menial servant or any other person who shall, by means of enticement, intimidation, ill-advice or otherwise, induce a servant to desert, or prevent any person from taking service, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to default be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any time not more than two months.

XI. Any master who shall wilfully ill-treat a domestic or menial servant, or shall, without sufficient reasons, unduly withhold the wages of a domestic or menial servant, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

XII. Every domestic or menial servant shall at the time of his discharge, be entitled to demand and receive from his master a Discharge Certificate in such form as shall be prescribed by the Registrar.

XIII. Any master who shall refuse or withhold a Discharge-Certificate from a domestic or menial servant at the time of the discharge of such servant, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifty rupees.

XIV. The Registrar may, if he sees fit, grant a Discharge-Certificate to a domestic or menial servant who has failed from no fault of his own to obtain a Discharge-Certificate from his last employer.

XV. Any domestic or menial servant who shall seek, or take, service without having a Discharge-Certificate from his last employer or from the Registrar, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and in default be liable to simple or rigorous imprisonment for any time not more than two months.

XVI. Any person who shall employ a domestic or menial servant without such servant having a Discharge-Certificate from his last employer, or from the Registrar, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

XVII. The Registrar shall be at liberty to charge a fee not exceeding two annas—

For every copy of the form of Discharge-Certificate.

For every Discharge-Certificate signed by him.

For every Discharge-Certificate granted to replace one that may have been lost or stolen.

For every License granted to replace one that may have been lost or stolen.

XVIII. The Registrar may at his discretion, for sufficient reasons, refuse to grant or renew a license to a domestic or menial servant, or to revoke a license already granted and in force.

XIX. All complaints under any of the provisions of this Act, shall be preferred by the person aggrieved, or by the Registrar, or any one appointed by him to prefer such complaint.

XX. All complaints shall be heard and adjudicated by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the cause of complaint may have arisen.

XXI. The provisions in respect to the recovery of fines contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Police Act shall be generally applicable to all fines and penalties imposed under this Act.

XXII. The limits of the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the same as defined in Act XXI. of 1857.

XXIII. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January 1865.—*Englishman.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHITE ANTS.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—In one of your recent issues you call for information on the subject of white ants, that mischievous, little, but formidable insect. It strikes me that there is no single plan by which these creatures can be exterminated, but that several must be resorted to for the purpose. It is a fact, I think, that small and isolated islands, like that of St. Helena, while they are generally destitute of larger animals, are remarkable for the abundance of their reptile and insect life. This is very natural.

The Island of Mauritius, as every body knows, was first discovered by the dutch, and the advantages of its harbour, one of the best in the world, and its position in the eastern seas were so evident, that that mercantile nation at once resolved upon taking possession of it. Several ships, freighted with all necessary provisions and carrying a goodly number of enterprising colonists, were speedily despatched to this island paradise, but the intending colonists forgot, in their eagerness to bring with them a sufficient number of cats. The consequences of this omission were more serious than at first sight might appear. The Island was found to be infested by myriads of rats and other mammals of the rodent kind, which, being attracted by the change of diet afforded by fine wellstocked store rooms of the newly arrived Dutch, lost no time in consuming everything they could get at with their incisors, and the colonists who had to wait till the land could be brought under cultivation and be made to supply them with food, were literally eaten out of their new homes by the rats. The Mauritians of the present day still remember this event, and occasionally make themselves merry at the expense of the disappointed Hollanders. If these latter had only taken with them a sufficient number of cats and terriers, the island would in all probability be still in their possession. The French were the next to attempt the colonization of Mauritius, and we all know how well they succeeded; although some of the oldest Dutch inhabitants persist in handing down to their posterity the tradition, that the cats the French brought with them were aided by their masters in destroying the rats; and in proof of this assertion they affirm, that for a long time after the arrival of the French the price of beef and other fresh meat was very low in the markets, and that no improvement took place in this particular until most of the cats had disappeared. But it is useless discussing this question; because whether the French ate the rats with the cats, or the rats first and the cats afterwards, the matter has nothing to do with the present prosperity of the Island. If the Island judge can see that some allowance must be made for the disappointment of the Dutch. The fact remains that the French were successful in their war with the rats. But it was some time before they could fully avail themselves of the sugar growing capabilities of the island for soon after the cats' gluttonous appetites began to cover the soil a formidable little enemy, in the shape of a grub called the Borer, made its appearance, and threatened to destroy all hopes of any gain to the planters from this source. Premiums were offered, and the aid of science was invoked against this dangerous foe, but to no purpose. The Borer continued to increase, until some sensible man imported from India a number of those little birds called the Mino or Mina, of the Paydine order. The plan was very successful; the birds took kindly to the Island; the Borer though not yet quite exterminated, is greatly kept under and the services of the feathered foreigner are so highly valued, that whenever the periodical hurricane sweeps over that delightful island, the number of deaths amongst the Minas forms no unimportant item in the list of casualties caused by the dreaded visitation. It is even stated by some ill-natured people, that, on such occasions, the mortality among the Minas excites more sympathy from the planters than the number of deaths and accidents among their Indian coolies.

The moral from all this, Sir, is, that in the case of the white ants of St. Helena, the Islanders must look more to nature than to art for the proper auxiliaries in their warfare against the insect, but numerous enemy. The best plan, to my mind, would be for the people of St. Helena to import partridges, quails, pheasants, and other birds of the Gallinaceous order, especially those that are insectivorous and that feed on the ground. These would do the work of exterminating the white ants, and also the snails and open fields admirably. As for preserving timber and building against the ravages of the diminutive foe, whose destruction is so much desired, the only effectual means I have yet known is, to char to the depth of one-third of an inch or so, every slow fire that portion of wall posts, door frames, and other wood work required to be built into the ground, or in contact with it. This method is sure to succeed, since wood so treated has not only no attraction for the creatures, but the solid carbon is more than their teeth can manage. For the preservation of furniture, floor, mats, &c., an occasional coating of arsenical (solution, petroleum, or the oil of the cashew nut (*Acardium occidentale*) would be very useful. Nor should a means which I have seen practised by the natives be neglected, viz., that of digging into the ant-hills and destroying the queen ant.

I am, Sir,—Yours faithfully,
S. G. G.

Tinnevelly, 3rd Nov., 1864.—*Times* Nov. 12th.

BENGAL.

THE Officers of the 12th N. I. and others who were on board the Government steamer *Sir William Peel* during the Cyclone, have requested us to publish a letter in which they convey the expression of their thanks to the Commander, Captain Richard Wells, and his officers, for the skill, energy, and kindness displayed by them under peculiarly trying circumstances. As a rule, we do not publish these testimonials for not only do they occupy more space than we can spare, but they frequently lead, as in the case of the *Alnwick Castle*, to contradictions and unpleasantness. We do not, therefore, publish the letter now sent. The fact of having received such a letter will be in itself sufficiently flattering to Captain Wells, and the Government will probably reward him and his officers for doing their best to save the lives of its soldiers.—*Englishman, November* 11.

BANGALORE.

We believe that the departure of the K. D. Gs. from this station for Secunderabad, is fixed for the 15th Instant, and we cannot permit such a thoroughly English Regiment to quit Bangalore, without bidding it a *vale, vale*, farewell. Whilst the 1st have been here, Bangalore has to be thankful to them for theatricals, for tricket, in short for every thing connected with good fun, the 1st were essentially the First.

Who could resist the comic powers of Ashe? or stand for an evening as a spectator to witness the fun propounded by such fellows as Vibart, Massingberd, and Moran? The Bangalore Community has to be thankful to the departing Dragoons for affording them amusement in various ways. In the way of balls, cricket matches, and in every thing in fact in which English gentlemen are supposed to come out, the Dragoons have not been backward.

Under Sir Hope Grant at Tien-Tsin, the regiment did good service by riding down a few hundred Chinese, swallowing their pigtails, and appropriating those little purses which hang at the waists of the denizens of the celestial Empire. For six years the K. D. Gs. have been in Bangalore. During that time their conduct has ever earned the respect and good will of all classes of the Community. It is a fine jolly old regiment. Wherever it goes, it may depend upon the good wishes of the *Bangalore Herald* following it.—*Herald, November* 12.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

(*From the Englishman.*)

THERE is a mode of criticism by no means singular, but which at first appears to have a true and earnest object, as we proceed with the essay, however, we find that the critic is thinking of nothing but how he can disparage the labors of the author on whom he is treating. In the case of the Marriage Bill lately proposed by Mr. Maine, the objects of which he ably explained in an introductory speech, we find that the kind of criticism we speak of has been largely and unsparingly applied to his views. After every possible objection has been brought forward, after every argument which Noodle could array against him is produced, we come to the never failing admission, where the real object is not truth but unmeaning opposition. "We are far from saying" admits the critic "that in such an important subject as the remarriage of Native converts there may not be a necessity for some legislative enactment, but it is certainly not in the direction or after the fashion indicated by Mr. Maine." Ah! Sidney Smith, how well you understood the mind of Noodle! This Bill is an absurd Bill, Sir, and should not be listened to, the time has not yet come to legislate on this subject. We agree with a contemporary that the difficulties far outweigh the advantages of any projected change. There may be a necessity for an enactment but not in this way at all," and thus does Noodle maund on. A necessity of the most pressing kind has arisen, the interests of thousands of the Indian subjects of her Majesty are at stake, nay we may say millions if we include the converts of the Roman Catholics in Southern India. In nearly every Province of India there are Missionaries actively engaged in the business of their lives, the teaching and converting of the Natives of India. The Government of the country is Christian, the leaders of the people are Christian, and thus, in the natural course of events when a great truth is thus presented to an astute, though deeply prejudiced people, it must prevail. The pressing necessity has been felt for years; our legislators have had the question before them over and over again, it has been examined on all sides. The mutiny as well as the anxious desire not to legislate hastily, have caused the delay in not passing an enactment until now. The necessity in the mean time as shown by the petitions of the Missionaries, has become still more obvious, the question has, in fact, no longer be evaded. The Missionary clergymen are forced to break the enactments now in force on the subject of marriage rather than see a worse state of things arise amongst their people. They cannot permit their new communities to be lost through the neglect of the Legislature, and fall into a state of social anarchy and concubinage. They are, therefore, compelled to marry their converts in the face of the present law. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the Legislature of India to allow this state of things to go on for a day longer. The details of the Bill are not yet before us, but we cannot see where "the difficulties are, which outweigh the advantages of the change"—whatever that may mean. The law is to be put in force as in the case of a woman, the male being the convert, refusing to cohabit with her husband because he has left the religion of his fathers. There is no question of proving him to be a Christian or any of the absurd enquiry a contemporary imagines; the question for a Court to determine will be whether the wife really and of her own free will and accord refuses to live with her husband and gives as a reason that he has lost caste, that he has deserted

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 10, Ship *Hero*, J. G. Menzies, from London 12th July.

DEPARTURES.—November 9, S. S. *Lady Jocelyn*, Stewart, to Calcutta; Ship *Mallak*, Miller, to Calcutta; November 10, S. S. *Jaffna*, Sheen, to Southern Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THE share market opened flat yesterday morning, but in the afternoon there was a little more business doing in Bank and Financial shares. There was great enquiry for land shares, and Elphinstones have again gone up Rs. 7,000 and Mazagons have also advanced Rs. 2,250 during the day. Back Bays have not been so much in demand, but there were buyers at Rs. 21,500 premium.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Term.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. ...	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Telegraphic ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100¼
Do. ...	10 days' sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 do. do. ...	99½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	100¾
Ceara ...	30 Do. do. ...	124

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Arab Bank ...	200	25 pc.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank ...	50	----	90 per cent. pm.
Bombay Mercantile ...	100	----	100 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Banking Corpn. ...	125	----	160 per cent. pm.
Agra and Masterman's ...	40	----	2s 9d per cent. pm.
Bank of Hindustan ...	8,000	20	10,000 per annum
Bank of Bengal ...	250	8	2s 6d ex div. (Ex. an.
Bombay Dollar ...	1,000	8	1525 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank ...	100	----	81 per cent. pm.
Bombay Commercial Bank	100	----	16 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Co. ...	200	----	20 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Bank- ing Association ...	125	----	Par.
Bombay Banking Corpn. ...	100	----	25 per cent. pm.
Central Bank of India ...	100	----	62 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, Aus. & China ...	20	5 pc.	2s 6d per cent. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ...	250	16	16 ex div.
Commercial Bank ...	500	9	1825 ex div.
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	200	7½	200 per cent. pm. (ann.
East Indian Bank ...	25	----	70 per cent. pm.
East India Banking Association ...	50	----	50 per cent. pm.
Banking Corporation ...	50	----	50 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India ...	100	----	25 per cent. pm.
Imperial Banking and Trading Company ...	100	----	21 per cent. pm.
Indian Commercial Association ...	100	----	25 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank ...	150	----	22 per cent. pm.
Union Bank of Calcutta ...	100	----	2s per cent. pm.
Insurance, Land and Trust Co. ...	1,000	150	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Angria Press Co ...	11,000	1,800	per share.
Colaba Press Co ...	2,500	250	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Fort Press Co ...	1,000	250	do. 1,500 pm.
Hydraulic Press Co ...	1,000	300	do. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Steam Company	1,000	----	do. 2,000 pm.
Irrawaddy Coverage Press Company ...	1,000	----	Rs. 8,000 pm.
Times Company ...	1,000	----	Rs. 700 pm. ann.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Karachee) ...	750	----	Rs. 700 pm. ann.
Alexandria Water Company Limited (Bombay) ...	50	----	Par. Nominal.
East Indian Press Co ...	100	----	Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) ...	100	----	10 pm.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) ...	100	----	100 pm. ann.
Bombay Gas Company (Limited) ...	100	----	600 pm. ann.
Bombay Coast Steam Co (Limited) ...	50	----	150 pm. ann.
Bombay Gas Company ...	100	----	(Discontinued.)
G. I. P. Railway Co. (Consolidated Stock ...	118-3-4	pr. ct.	4s. 10 pm. (discont.
Do. New Extensions ...	103-14-4	do.	4s. 5 discount.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	----	Par.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	1,000	25	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	500	----	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	1,000	----	Rs. 120 pm.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co. ...	250	----	Rs. 60 pm.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,000	----	Rs. 600 pm.
Victoria Spinning Co. ...	1,500	----	Rs. 270 pm.
Colaba Spinning Co. ...	1,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 600 (ann.
Bombay Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Trading Co. ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 500 pm.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	1,000	----	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Bombay Spinning Co. ...	1,000	----	Rs. 600 pm.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. ...	1,000	25 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. ann.
Bombay Spinning Co. ...	1,000	----	Rs. 300 pm.
Dharamsey Purshotam- dass Spinning Co. ...	1,000	----	Rs. 25 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Co. ...	1,000	----	300 pm.
Messrs. Vegie & Co's Ship & Boat Company ...	1,000	----	Par.
Western India Ship Co. (Mercantile) ...	1,000	----	Par.
Bombay Customs and Shipping Agency ...	50	----	Par.
Bonsett Watermen ...	100	----	100 pm.
Treasure & Co (Limited) ...	200	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Bombay Gas Company ...	100	----	(annual.
Bombay Iron Company ...	100	----	5 per ct. per cent. pm.
East Indian Cotton Co ...	100	----	Par.
Bombay Fishing Co ...	100	----	Par.
Khandesh Farming Co ...	100	----	Par.
United Agricultural Fishing Co. Ltd ...	100	----	3 discount.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate Per Cent.	Transfer Loan		
	Loan 1854-55	...	...
	Loan 1856-57	...	...
	Loan 1858-59	...	...
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	...	...
Enfranchisement Loan	...	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ...	Rs. 10-2-5
Bank of England Notes ...	10
Spanish Dollars ...	210
Carolus ...	200
Mexican Dollars ...	200
German Crowns ...	200
Five-Franc Pieces ...	195
Star Sovereigns ...	10-2-5
Gold Leaf ...	15-7-5

PRICE CURRENT, 14th November 1864.

		Per cwt.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Dhollera, (new) ...	...	Rs. 150 to 240
Bhownuggur ...	...	150 to 160
Broach ...	...	405 to 410
Surat ...	...	425 to 430
Oomrawuttee ...	...	375 to 380
Pondoochery ...	...	350 to 360
Akola ...	...	425 to 430
Comptah ...	...	410 to 415
Veerwul ...	...	360 to 370
Hingunghaut ...	...	360 to 370
Kandeish ...	...	320 to 340
Dharwar (Sangliandi) ...	...	320 to 360
Dholleras (December delivery) ...	...	160 to 180
Dholleras (April or May delivery) ...	...	215 to 220
OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,425		

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 22nd Oct. 1864.	From 28th Oct. to 5th Nov. 1864.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64 ...	...	...	* 29,907
„ 1864-65 ...	4,402	759	5,161
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1863-64 ...	...	...	* 2,231
„ 1864-65 ...	111	...	111

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 8th Nov. 1864.	From 9th to 15th Nov. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64 ...	...	...	3	* 29,904
„ 1864-65 ...	2,396	1,309	...	3,705
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1863-64 ...	...	...	3	* 2,230
„ 1864-65 ...	111	...	...	111

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 8th Nov. 1864.	From 9th to 15th Nov. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1863-64 ...	26,911½	569	27,501½	1,502½
„ 1864-65 ...	965½	1,123½	1,089	2,017
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1863-64 ...	2,123½	2	2,125½	105
„ 1864-65 ...		38½	38½	72½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 9TH TO 15TH NOV. 1864.

Of the Season 1863-64.	Chests.
Per Steamer *Elgin* ...	108
„ „ Ganges ...	359
Purchased by Government ...	5
	502
Of the Season 1864-65.	
Per Steamer *Elgin* ...	370
„ „ Ganges ...	791
	Total... 1,723

During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted).

H. MILES,
Act. Dep. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay Custom House, 15th November 1864.

Avec de nouvelles dents jamais femme n'etait belle,
Avec de folles dents jamais femme n'etait folle.

J. J. ROUSSEAU

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced as pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME.

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
At No 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m/s' sight drawn on Demand		...	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4	do.	... 2s. 0¼d. „
„	3	do.	... 2s. 0¼d. „
„	2	do.	... 2s. 0¼d. „
„	1	do.	... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand		do.	... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland		do.	... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland		do.	... 1s. 11¾d. „

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at Lowest rates.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits

for 3 months ...	4 per cent.
„ 6 „ ...	5 „ „
„ 12 „ ...	6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on Calcutta at short dated rates, without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct. Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay 31st August 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £50,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOTLEY, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Waggin & Co.)
T. A. MCNEILL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, Bombay and Calcutta), Messrs. Parsons & Co., Bombay.
CHARLES A. PEARSON Esq. (Messrs. Pearson & Co., *London*, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., Chigan.
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ancelillo Stewart & Co. Calcutta).

General Managers—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland—The National Bank.
Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Colombo, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.)
ROBERT HANDAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
GOWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

At 6 months sight ...		...	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	...	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3	do.	...	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2	do.	...	2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1	month's	do.	... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand	...	...	... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland and Scotland	...	...	... 1s. 11¾d. do.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... ... 6 „ „
„ 12 „ ... ... 7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be accepted by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers in Bombay may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Shahpore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „
For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum
Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ...		...	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3	do.	...	2s. 0¾d. „
Sight ...		...	2s. „
On France months' sight ...		...	frs. 2-81 cts.
3	do.	...	2.56 „
Sight ...		...	2-48 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ ditto 4 „ „
12 „ ditto 5 „ „

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

Bombay 15th Oct. 1864.

THE BOMBAY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNGGREE, Esq.
BROWNGGREES PESTONJEE Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand 2s. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000; unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „ „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for consideration.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... ½ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK

(LIMITED)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000 (ONE MILLION AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.—LOMBARD STREET, CORNER OF GRACECHURCH STREET.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—AGENTS IN PARIS, MARSEILLES AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		...	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„	4	do.	... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„	3	do.	... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Paris	2	do.	... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„	1	do.	... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„	½	do.	... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand		do.	... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ...		...	... 1s. 11d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is not credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

Interest is not allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off on all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

Drafts, or Hoondees, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On advancing up Securities, deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—89, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Agencies in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsar, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ... at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per rupee.
„	4	„	2s. 0¾d. „
„	3	„	2s. 0¾d. „
„	2	„	1s. 11¾d. „
„	1	„	1s. 11¾d. „
on Demand		1s.	11¾d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		1s.	11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers		1s.	11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNGGREE, Esq.
BROWNGGREES PESTONJEE Esq.

Auditors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.
London Bankers,
THE BANK OF LONDON.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand 2s. do.

Drafts on 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000; unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for consideration.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... ½ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th November 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital—£8,90,000.
Reserve Fund, £100,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. Chairman.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
PETER RUTH, Esq. | DONALD MCLEOD, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Manager—G. TOWNSEND GOAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The London Joint Stock Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, Hongkong, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. „
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On advancing up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 21st June, 1720.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject, to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender value of Policies for the whole life, after the payment of three annual years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ..... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ..... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ..... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ..... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Mauritius ..... Messrs. BOYER & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS,
BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £360,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

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